

## Business Notices.

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS.**  
Desiring a common opinion of announcing at stated periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer for sale the various styles of hats now in vogue. These will be immediately followed by any novelties that may present themselves from the Fall and Winter, and will comprise all the qualities and patterns in vogue in London and Paris.

**BLACK & CO., No. 156 Broadway,** have the Autumn Fashion for GENTLEMEN'S HATS now ready. They have also on hand their usual assortment of French Hats and Cane Hats and Caps.

**FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.**—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will offer the NEW STYLE of Hats for the ensuing season on Monday, Sept. 11. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

**Black Cloth Suits.**—\$12  
Gentleman's Business Suits. . . . .  
Fine Black Cloth Suits. . . . .  
Gentleman's Blue Dress Suits. . . . .  
Black and Blue Suits. . . . .  
At **EVERY EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,**  
No. 50 and 52 Fulton-st.

**CARPETS.**  
At **ACRES POWER & CO.**  
Manufactured by  
C. A. MERRILL and J. E. GARDNER,  
and Auburn Plaster-made Brussels, Tapestry, and Velvet Carpets, (all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest.)  
At **ACRES POWER & CO.,** No. 50 and 52 Fulton-st., N. Y.

**RICH CARPETING.**—SMITH & LOMBARDY,  
No. 45 Broadway, near Grand-st., offer to exhibit their Fall Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest. They have also on hand a large stock of Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest. They have also on hand a large stock of Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest.

**W. & T. LEWIS, No. 522 Broadway,** are offering their Fall Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest. They have also on hand a large stock of Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest. They have also on hand a large stock of Carpeting, in all styles and grades, from the most costly to the cheapest.

**TO PURCHASE CARPETS.**  
At **ACRES POWER & CO.**  
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At **ACRES POWER & CO.,** No. 50 and 52 Fulton-st., N. Y.

**SOMETHING NEW AND WANTED BY EVERYBODY.**  
—Fountain's Solidified Cream of Wild Flowers. . . . .  
Balm of Thousand Flowers, the virtues of which the Cream contains in a solid and more economical form. For shaving, purifying the teeth and breath, making the skin clear and fragrant, and for washing infants. Beautifully prepared. Examine it and you will buy. C. H. RING, and C. V. CLICKER, No. 40, Agents.

**WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.**  
The BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES IN THE WORLD.  
Warranted to resist fire for 24 hours. . . . .  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
B. G. WILDER & CO.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers.

**HERBING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.**  
With Half's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. . . . .  
Warranted to resist fire for 24 hours. . . . .  
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**TAPESTRY CARPETS.**—No. 8 to 10/11 per yard.  
Superior quality. . . . .  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
B. G. WILDER & CO.,  
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**VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.**  
Lower than ever before offered.  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
B. G. WILDER & CO.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers.

**PIANOS AND MELODEONS.**—THE HOUSE OF WATSON.  
Desiring a common opinion of announcing at stated periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats, we this day offer for sale the various styles of hats now in vogue. These will be immediately followed by any novelties that may present themselves from the Fall and Winter, and will comprise all the qualities and patterns in vogue in London and Paris.

**SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING.**  
Ladies, &c.—The great superiority of Singer's Machines for quilting is an established fact. Both in quantity and quality of work they are unrivaled. As work of this kind is now so much required, we have just added to the speed of our Quilting Machines. They now complete five stitches at each turn of the wheel, and are capable of quilting as fast as the hand. They are also capable of quilting as fast as the hand. They are also capable of quilting as fast as the hand.

**CURTAIN MATERIALS.**  
Of every description.  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
B. G. WILDER & CO.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers.

**A. & G. W. BRADY, Manufacturers of Gas Burners.**  
No. 30 Broadway. Goods sent by express, and bills collected on delivery.

**NEW MUSIC** just published by HORACE STAYNER, No. 33 Broadway. . . . .  
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**CHRISTOPHER'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPES.**  
Obtain your hair dyed, or your wig or toupe made, at a low price, and of the best quality. . . . .  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
B. G. WILDER & CO.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers.

**WIGS—HAIR DYE—WIGS.**—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPES.  
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**HOLLAND'S PILLS.**—The finest Family Medicine in the world, and recommended to all who suffer from diseases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fail to cure these diseases. . . . .  
Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.  
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## New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, from Liverpool. Her dates are the same as by the Canadian at Quebec.

The Cunard steamer due at Halifax had not been telegraphed last night.

The returns from Maine now include 314 towns, in which Hamlin has nearly 23,000 over Wells, and 17,644 over both Wells and Patten.

The Massachusetts Pro-Slavery Democracy, yesterday, nominated E. D. Beach of Springfield, for Governor, and Caleb Stetson of Braintree, for Lieutenant.

We give this morning a series of interesting statements from the Free-State men recently driven from Leavenworth by the Border Ruffians. They give much light upon the condition of affairs in the Territory.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, numbering over two thousand persons, was held last night in the open air near Tompkins-Market. Speeches were made by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Mr. Cavallo and others. Our report is crowded out.

There were nearly a thousand head less of beef cattle received last week than the week before, and in consequence there was an advance of \$5 to \$10 a head, or from a half to one cent a pound for the meat, at the great cattle market yesterday at Forty-fourth street.

"Look at MAINE!" exclaim, among others, that mistaken and misleading class who cherish and propagate the illusion that the triumph of Free Kansas and Fremont is beyond contingency. Had Maine gone wrong, this sort would have wept and remained out of sight, insisting that no efforts would avail—that they were beaten beyond remedy. But Maine has gone overwhelmingly right, and now the same spirit which would have been absurdly depending is unwisely exultant, and intent on sanguine anticipations of victory rather than devoted to the work of securing it.

The triumph in Maine is the fruit of months of earnest, comprehensive, persistent exertion. The State has been contested by the square inch. In the first place, it has an able, vigilant and faithful Delegation in Congress, all but unanimous on the right side, who have sown it broad-cast with documents, whereof the result is now manifest. The wrongs of Kansas, and the ruthless means resorted to by the Slave Power for her subjugation, have been brought home to every fireside. Everybody reads in Maine, and they have been well supplied with the material. There the canvass has been ardent, resolute and thorough. Senator Hamlin has himself been on the stump for weeks, and, though no orator, has a simple, earnest, straightforward way of setting forth his convictions that is very effective with plain men like himself. Everybody in Maine knows him to be honest, a genuine Democrat, and that he would have still clung to his old party if his conscience and his love of country would have permitted. He is a host in himself, while his colleague, Mr. Fessenden, with Mr. Washburn and other Members of the House, are able canvassers, familiar with the facts in the case. While these were detained at Washington, the State was already alive with Republican meetings, addressed by Van Wagner and others from abroad, and by hundreds of their own citizens. In short, all has been done that should have been, and the result is an immense, unprecedented vote, and an annihilating triumph. In Maine, the struggle of 1856 is substantially ended.

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have delegations in Congress of whom a majority are nominally hostile to Slavery Extension, and were elected on that ground. But they were at the same time (sub rosa) Know-Nothings, and have been afflicted ever since with a fancied necessity for so balancing themselves as to carry water on both shoulders. Down to this hour they are expected by some of their constituents to support Fillmore instead of Fremont. In consequence, even when their hearts were right, their arms were paralyzed. To flood their Districts with Seward's and Sumner's Speeches, Kansas Investigating Committee's Report, Colfax's Speech, Border-Ruffian Laws, &c., was to overleash the "American" issue and excite grave doubts of their fidelity to the "Order." There are earnest and faithful men in these Delegations who have refused to be thus fettered, but we state what is notoriously true of the majority. We are confident that fewer documents of the right sort have been distributed by the twenty-odd professedly Anti-Nebraska Members from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey than by the seven who represent Maine. Hence whole Districts in those States whose Anti-Buchanan journals are mainly if not wholly "American" remained up to a recent day as ignorant of the wrongs inflicted on Kansas as are Mississippi and Texas. And it is only by systematic and self-sacrificing efforts to diffuse the truth through those Districts, by printed documents, journals and speeches, that their Anti-Buchanan majority can be concentrated on Fremont and their Electoral votes secured to the cause of Free Labor.

These are simple truths. They must be understood and acted on. This day, whatever vitality is exhibited by the Fillmore party in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, as in Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is imported and fostered by the engineers for Buchanan. They send their followers to swell the Fillmore meetings. They incite and magnify those meetings in every way. They gave the "Straight Whigs" of Maine four out of the six candidates for Congress supported by their joint labors and votes, with as many of the Legislative chances as they were accepted. And we have no doubt that their money pays the expense of half the Fillmore gatherings that they so generously patronize.

Let there be no pleasing delusions—no basking in the sunshine of victories unachieved. WORK carried Maine, as WORK will carry Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Without determined, well-directed, persevering exertions, both States will yet be lost. Let there be no resting in fancied security before sunset on the 4th of November.

Some time last Winter, or Spring it may have been, the Border-Ruffian presses throughout the country were thrown into convulsions of horror at a proposition made in the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate \$10,000, we think it was, for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas. It did not come from a fanatically fanatical source neither, if we remember rightly; but from no less conservative a promoter than Mr. Charles Hale, the junior editor of *The Daily Advertiser* of that city. And it was carefully worded, if we are not greatly mistaken, so as to guard against the appearance even

of being intended as material aid toward physical resistance. It was meant to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, whom the minions of Slavery had robbed of all the necessities of life. As a large proportion of these sufferers were Massachusetts men, it seemed as if there were no more than a due maternal care on her part to extend this very moderate relief to her outraged children. Still a general outcry went up against the measure from Atchison and Stringfellow journals in this city and elsewhere, including Massachusetts, as if it were a regular levying of war against the United States and a treasonable attempt to head Frank Pierce in his paternal endeavors to restore Law and Order to that seditious community. It is understood that the Hunker influences of all stripes were arrayed against it. Gov. Gardner and the National Know-Nothings turned the cold shoulder to it, the office-holding Democrats were rampant against it, and, of course, the ruling "gentlemen of property and standing" withheld the light of their countenance from it. So the plan was defeated, and this treason was crushed ere it was fairly hatched.

Since then we have had to record the passage of an act by the Texas Legislature appropriating Fifty Thousand Dollars as Southern aid to Kansas. This subsidy has no pretense of being intended for the relief of want or the mitigation of hardship. Whatever may be its wording, its purpose is unmistakably to carry Slavery into that Territory at the point of the bowie-knife and the mouth of the revolver. It is an Aid to Murder and Robbery, and Rape and Arson, as means necessary to the great end of establishing Slavery there in spite of the will of the lawful inhabitants. Its object is to provide pay and sustenance for Southern blackguards who can be spared from watching negroes and hunting fugitives at home, to go and help conduct a peace in Kansas. Noble allies of Frank Pierce, Jeff. Davis, Atchison, Stringfellow and the other murderous miscreants who are parties to that most infamous conspiracy against Right and Justice and Freedom. These new levies are made up of the worst part of the "white trash" whom even the negroes despise as beneath themselves in social position—perhaps the most pitiable of all the victims of Slavery—offered, probably, by a few of the scions of the chivalry; the "cankers of a calm" world and a long peace," who long for some variety to the monotony of their lives as the hangers-on upon their fathers' or uncles' plantations, and who see in this crusade against Freedom a chance of stealing something, while, having nothing, it is mathematically impossible that they can lose anything. It was to precipitate such a rabble rout as this upon Kansas, to burn the houses, pillage the goods, steal the cattle and violate the wives and daughters of the Free emigrants from the North, that the bankrupt State of Texas proposes to raise, or to borrow, the further sum of \$50,000.

We have watched the course of the Border-Ruffian Press in this city and elsewhere pretty attentively since this news arrived, and we have watched in vain for the first note of remonstrance against this State interference with a National concern. We are well aware of the difference between a harmless Massachusetts ox and a mad Texas bull in the eyes of such constitutional lawyers as *The Journal of Commerce*, *The Express*, *The Boston Post*, and learned authorities of that description. We know that they take their notions of Civil Law from the Code of Justinian—"Voluntas Principis Supremum Lex"—the will of the prince is the highest law. Whatever represents and expresses the behests of their masters, the slaveholders, is to them divine, and to be obeyed with implicit devotion. Still, we thought that some expressions of mild disapprobation might have been tolerated toward this particular demonstration, merely for the sake of appearances. There is an old and a possible vulgar saying, but with none the less a spice of sense in it, that what is sauce for the goose is sauce also for the gander. If the goose deserved the basting she got for voting ten thousand dollars for clothes and food to actual settlers in Kansas, we should think the gander should have received a gentle effusion of the same drippings for voting fifty thousand for powder and shot, and vagabonds to use them. Consistency is said to be a jewel; but, we apprehend, it is not one to be scratched up to their dunghill by these Border-Ruffian cocks of the walk. Indeed, there is no real inconsistency about the matter, inasmuch as their reconciliations in the one case and their consenting silence in the other are equally expressive of one and the same mood of mind—a sincere desire that Slavery may establish its supremacy in the Nation by means of its victorious occupation of Kansas, springing from the hope that they may receive their reward in the plunder of the Northern Satrapies. Still, we think they would have consulted appearances better if, as there can be no doubt as to their being "sound" on the goose," they had made a decent pretense at least of being sound also on the gander.

Truth is progressive, even in the face of resistance. The Savior of mankind called himself "the Truth," yet he was resisted by the Scribes and Pharisees from the moment they perceived that his teachings would not merely subvert many cherished traditions and customs, but put an end to their own selfish schemes. Hence they attempted by violence what was impossible by argument. Had their cause been founded on truth, they would have had no occasion for brutal weapons. Every age has had its martyrs for the sake of Right, and as these "men of whom the world was not worthy" have been wrapt from earth, the enemies of truth have congratulated themselves on certain victory. They were sure they had gained the day when they had chased Luther to the Wartburg and Calvin to Geneva; when they had expatriated the Huguenots and soaked the soil of Europe with the blood of hundreds of thousands of confessors. And yet their congratulations have usually been premature, followed, as they were, by the breaking out of the flames which had been smothered, but not extinguished. The Christian religion, supposed to have perished on the cross of its Founder, swept like fires on the prairies, and reached every part of the civilized world. Charles V. thought he had gained a complete triumph over the heretics of his day, but had he lived a little longer, he would have seen the remorseless ravages of the Iconoclasts of the Netherlands, and the renovation of England under Elizabeth.

By one of those broad contrasts that mark human affairs, we have in our own country at this time a system which has to be defended by the same sort of weapons which Herod, Nero, and Philip II. employed. Its friends have trumped up the same sort of "divine right" for it that earlier tyrants have been wont to assert for themselves. Fair specimens we have of these pretensions in the Scripture argument of Mr. Stephens of Georgia in Congress, and of Dr. Frederic A. Ross in the Presbyterian General Assembly. Entrenched behind the Word of God and the Constitution, one would suppose they might

dispense with weapons which are employed by those who have not entire confidence in their cause. These gentlemen boast very much of the strength of their bulwarks, their fearlessness alike of the Divine displeasure and the assaults of men whom they are wont to call fanatics, and yet in fact are afraid to have a colored Northerner circulate freely in Charleston. Their Scripture arguments are like Gibraltar, unassailable; and yet, when the young book-peddler Amos Dresser was found by accident to have wrapped his books in waste Anti-Slavery papers, they lynched him as an incendiary. Their slaves are perfectly happy, their minds too inferior to appreciate Freedom, their enterprise too dull to be awakened by the noble example of a brother slave, and yet when booksellers procure and sell to white people Fred Douglass's "Bondage and Freedom," it is denounced as incendiary, mob law is introduced, and the poor incendiaries, at great loss, expelled from the country. They talk about the Constitution and their vehement reverence for that venerable instrument; and yet every Southern Postmaster acts as a spy and a Judge Lynch on every document that comes into his hands. There is not a day that some insufferable and impertinent violation of the national law is not committed in the Post-Office in the Slave States. They assert that the Union may go to destruction before they will allow Northern fanatics to circulate their publications as freely among the Southern whites as the Southern fanatics do theirs at the North. Such Northern dogfanciers as George Vail and Billy Wright of New-Jersey and Scott Harrison of Ohio are flooding the North with the speeches of Stephens and Toombs of Georgia and Butler and Bully Brooks of South Carolina. The Postmasters distribute them, and are never held in check by vigilance committees. But at the South one man has been indicted for the crime of receiving a package of Congressional documents; we suppose he would have been hanged had the offense been the reception of a bundle of Sumner's famous speech. If men at the North wish to take *The Charleston Mercury*, *The Richmond Enquirer*, *The St. Louis Republican*, or any other organ of the Fire Eaters, no one objects; the community does not prostitute itself into mass Vigilance Committees, nor bring the matter before a Grand Jury. But in Virginia—the magnificent Virginia, the mother of Presidents, and wholesale breeder of niggers—*The Western Christian Advocate*, with its editor, Dr. Elliott, and our own humble sheet, have been gibbeted by regular Grand Juries! and, strange to say, we are still alive.

It is a humiliating spectacle—these political braggarts, so brave, so argumentative, and so heavenly just, and yet afraid of a package with a wrapper of Northern newspaper about it, and terrified to learn that half a dozen of Fred Douglass's book has been brought into a city, or a dozen of Seward's speeches into a Congressional district! Bold as Falstaff, yet quaking every time the mail arrives lest it contain a copy of *THE TRIBUNE* or a Freeman's speech in Congress! Very bold, indeed; yet their champions, like assassins, applying gutta-serena to hampered, unarmed and surprised antagonists, whose arguments they could not answer; or assaulting old men in the public omnibus for the crime of free speech; or stabbing unarmed men for the same crime in Northern hotels! Afraid of nothing but the danger of travel to Canada, and the unerring rifle of a man who has gained expertise in the use of his weapon by long practice on the heads of squirrels in the woods of Michigan! The position of the South, at this moment is very like that of the Italian States in religious matters. They are sure they are right, that they only have heaven's truth, and yet spies, policemen and soldiers, priests, lawyers and hierarchs, all on the alert to keep out the weak trash which is allowed in England and the United States. It is even so at the South. They occupy the attitude of resistance, as if they were afraid of arguments which they pretend to despise, and enforce a system of espionage so thorough as to banish a clergyman for refusing to say that he approved the cowardly attack of Bully Brooks on Senator Sumner.

Thus far they seem sure of triumph, but if they will look back only twenty years they will see a progress which is not in the direction they might wish. Then mobs riddled the churches, halls and houses of Anti-Slavery men, shot Lovejoy, gutted the printing office of Birney in Cincinnati, threatened to burn such peaceful villages as Putnam and Granville for entertaining assemblages modestly named "Anti-Slavery Conventions," expelled Giddings from Congress and threatened the same vengeance on John Quincy Adams. In those days the churches and States at the North cared but little about Slavery, or the encroachments of its advocates. But now throughout the Free States there is a deep and powerful conviction which animates the popular heart, and an unalterable resolution to oppose the extension of this "sum of all villainies." The Anti-Slavery mobs are no more, the Press at the North is unuzzled, whole religious denominations are speaking out, boldly, and pre-eminently above the whole the magnificent majorities of Iowa, VERMONT and MAINE, thrilling and exciting the sons of Freedom to noble and decisive efforts. From all parts of the Eastern, Middle and Western States we receive the animating news that this contest has at last penetrated to the popular heart. Among the rugged hills of New-England the disciples of their common schools are speaking so as to be heard, and among the mountains of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and over the boundless expanses of the West the people are devouring the speeches of Seward, Sumner, Colfax and Wilson. We have said truth is progressive, and as sure as American Slavery is a violation of the spirit and teachings of Christianity, so sure is it that our slavery-extending fanatics might as well hope to quench the sun as to accomplish their unholy purpose.

The latest news from Kansas looks better for the Free-State men. It is plain that the Border Ruffians do not find the process of "wiping them out" so easy. Atchison's army, after the destruction of Osawatimie, frightened by the appearance of some Free-State men in their neighborhood, and by the reports brought by Governor Shannon to Leavenworth of the great strength of Lane's forces, instead of advancing upon Lawrence, have fallen back two marches to Cedar Creek, and had taken to calling for more aid. Atchison appears to have fallen into disgrace with his soldiers, as he had resigned and Colonel Reid, the hero of the burning of Osawatimie, had been appointed in his place. The army of Ruffians has eight pieces of artillery and plenty of horses, but no infantry that can be relied upon. They numbered at the last accounts about a thousand men.

The people of Weston have resorted to a new method of raising recruits for Atchison, which will be likely to open people's eyes. Leavenworth, by the way, is a rival town, on the opposite bank of

the Missouri, and the inhabitants, situated on the border and anxious for trade, have endeavored as much as possible to hold a neutral position. The Weston people, resolved to have no neutrality, entered the town and required all able-bodied men to enlist into Atchison's army. A fight ensued in which several men were killed and several houses burnt, while more than fifty of the inhabitants were compelled to fly for their lives on board the steamer Polar Star. These fugitives had arrived at St. Louis, and as there were many among them whom there was no pretense even to call Abolitionists, this outrage cannot but have its effect to open the eyes of even the most violent Pro-Slavery men to the true character of the invaders of Kansas.

Of the exploits of Gen. Richardson at the head of the northern Border Ruffian army we hear nothing. The St. Louis papers inform us that the grand attack on Lawrence is put off for a week or two. In the mean time they find consolation in a story that Judge Leecompte had issued process of arrest against Lane for treason, and that Colonel Cook, commanding fourteen companies of U. S. troops at Fort Riley, had been directed by General Smith to act as a posse to the Marshal. But as Smith, in his letter to the War Department, declares that the whole force under his command does not exceed five hundred men, these fourteen companies must be rather thin. It is an ingenious process to overthrow one's enemy by arresting the commander of his army for treason, but very much, as it seems to us, like catching birds by putting salt on their tails. We have our doubts whether Lane can be disposed of in that way. In the mean time, what the beleaguered Free-State men want is money, and the relief that money can afford.

Among the Kansas documents which we publish to-day is a letter from Martin Stowell, one of the leaders of Lane's army, so absurdly called, and founder and chief magistrate of the town of Lexington, one of the new settlements established by Lane's party on the road recently opened from Nebraska City to Topeka. It appears from this letter that the employment of these terrible soldiers of Lane, against whom, as invaders of the Territory, the President is ready to employ all the forces of the United States in conjunction with the Border-Ruffian armies of Atchison and Richardson—it appears, we say, from this letter, that the employment of these emigrants about whom so many frightful stories were told, was "laying out a town, securing wood claims, building houses, plowing, securing hay, digging wells, making roads, &c." Such are the reasonable and insurrectionary employments which, in the opinion of the President and of Atchison, require the whole force of the country, regular as well as Border-Ruffian, to be exerted for their speedy expulsion.

Another letter, copied from a Boston paper and addressed to Mr. A. A. Lawrence of that city, gives new confirmation to the idea that the "wiping out" of the Free-State settlers is not so easy an operation. The civil war has been a weapon that has cut both ways. It drives out and is driving out more Pro-Slavery than Free-State settlers. The Pro-Slavery settlers, as a general thing, come into the country not on motives of sentiment, but merely to settle to advantage. The civil war is incompatible not only with profit but with safety, and they are rapidly moving out of the Territory. This letter also confirms what we have already said—that what is needed to sustain the Free-State men in spite of Border Ruffians, whether in the Territory or at Washington, is money.

The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of *The New-Orleans Delta*: "It is already arranged," in the event of Fremont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy and the purse-strings of Government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. *The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated.* The question now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders."

After the course which the President has pursued with regard to Kansas, the slave-drivers of the South have good right to rely upon him for anything. He has shown in all that matter a total destitution of conscience and a spirit of selfish treachery unrivaled by anything in the political conduct of Benedict Arnold or Aaron Burr. If history does not rank him with those two traitors, it will only be on account of his infinite inferiority in talents and sense, and his total destitution of all those brilliant qualities which gave them a certain hold on the public attention. They fell like Lucifer, and all eyes were riveted upon their fall with mingled astonishment and regret. As to Franklin Pierce, he has not fallen; he is now what he always was—a professed Doughface. He never has been mistaken for a star by anybody—except as sometimes a like mistake is made as to a tallow candle placed by boys, on some very dark night, in the interior of an excavated pumpkin stuck upon a pole. Borne thus at the head of a great party and elevated by it to the Presidency, and afterward used by Jeff. Davis and other nullifiers and Slavery extensionists to beguile that party into impassable quagmires, such an employment of it may give a certain dignity even to an illuminated pumpkin, but can scarcely cause it ever to be mistaken for a fallen star of the morning.

That Franklin Pierce would like to join with Preston Brooks in signaling his expulsion from power by the overthrow of the Union, we do not doubt, but they are not the Samsons for such an enterprise. On the night of the Fourth of March, instead of overthrowing the Union, from their known habits they will be much more likely to need somebody to hold them up.

Capt. Rydner is not a legitimate son of St. Tammany, though he hails from the Wigwam. It is one of the most immutable laws of Aboriginal warfare to conceal your losses and sufferings from the enemy. No true Indian ever groans or utters any cry of suffering in the presence of an enemy. In allowing his followers to betray their agony under *THE TRIBUNE* windows, therefore, the Captain committed an inexcusable blunder. They could not